

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

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MANCHURIA AND AMERICA.

Early in September envoys of China and Japan signed a treaty at Peking relating to Manchuria. One article relates to coal mines at Fushun and Yuenlai. In that article China recognizes the right of the Japanese to work those mines, which are said to be rich and practically inexhaustible. The Japanese government agrees to respect the full sovereignty of China and to pay the Chinese government a royalty on all coal mined, but at the lowest rates charged by any other coal mines in China.

The treaty seems to have conveyed very comprehensive privileges to the Japanese in all mines in the vicinity of the Antung-Mukden and the Southern Manchurian railways. Those mines of precious metals are supposed to be very rich. American investors have had their eyes upon those mines for many years, and it is understood that considerable American investments have already been made there. The agreements are looked upon as violating the declared policy of the open door in Manchuria, and also of the gentlemen's agreement between Secretary of State Root and Japanese Ambassador Takahira, in which it was stipulated that neither nation would take any steps concerning China without consulting with the other.

The text of the treaty reached Washington just before Secretary Knox sent a message from his farm at Valley Forge, asking Minister Crane to come back to Washington. It is believed in Washington that the Japanese tried craftily to "put one over" on the Americans, and that Secretary Knox proposes to find out the exact situation. He is known to be very alert to the protection of American interests in that quarter of the world. Such activity fits in with President Taft's oriental policies. He has been active in putting efficient consuls at Chinese ports and furthering our interests in the commercial and industrial development of the Chinese Empire. It would be a blow to his new plans if, before they were well perfected, the Japanese stole a march in Manchuria and gobbled up all the mining rights there for many years to come.

The publicity attending Mr. Crane's recall will probably emphasize to the Japanese the serious attitude of this government toward their supposed Manchurian encroachments. The United States has had agents traveling in that province in recent months, and the state department is understood to have pretty complete information about conditions there.

When the treaty was signed, our representatives at Peking and Tokio were not on their jobs. Ambassador O'Brien had come to the United States on leave and Minister Rockhill had been transferred to the embassy at St. Petersburg. That looked to those inclined to be suspicious as though the Japanese were up to tricks when they reasoned the Americans might not be looking.

THE GRAFT CHARGES.

There is much the public would like to know in regard to the more or less vague charges of graft in circulation concerning the police department. We say more or less vague because as yet no one has stepped into the position of target for the mud batteries of those ever ready to defend graft and everything that looks like graft. That there are those who claim to be able to furnish information The Advertiser knows and, we believe, the county attorney also knows. We believe, as well, that the sheriff knows.

These officials are in a better position than The Advertiser to secure the evidence of the truth or falsity of the reports in circulation. It is their business to secure it, while it is no part of the duty of this paper to do detective service for the public unless the authorities will not or can not do it.

If the county attorney can not get any evidence of irregularities in the conduct of the detective force during the past few months, however, and if the facilities of the county attorney's office are inadequate for the task, The Advertiser will furnish the names of several from whom information may be obtained.

Be it understood, however, that The Advertiser is making no charges against either Jarrett or Leal. Charges have been made against both of them. Those against Jarrett came from one intimately connected with the county attorney's office; those against Leal come from those who claim to have been victimized by him and from police officers and others who say they have first-hand knowledge of the transactions.

These charges are in circulation. As matters of news they appeared in The Advertiser. How much foundation there may be in the reports it is not for The Advertiser to say. That is for the authorities to learn. They have men on the public payroll for that purpose.

Speaking for itself, The Advertiser does not believe that investigation will show the sheriff to be implicated in any grafting, however blind he may have been to the doings of others. Enough has been said about him, however, to justify him in asking for an investigation.

GAMBLING, PETTY AND GREAT.

There is great need for police activity against the petty gamblers of Honolulu, however trivial these gambling games may appear. It is no part of the policy of The Advertiser to discredit this police activity. Assaults, murders, petty larcenies and burglaries have their inception frequently in these "small" games. Small games among the Orientals, especially, encourage large ones with professional sharpers engaged. A vigorous prosecution of gamblers, small as well as large, prevents the commission of crime. This has been clearly demonstrated in Honolulu, when an anti-gambling crusade, combined with a proper enforcement of the liquor law, reduced the commission of serious crime in this city to an amount not experienced here in the preceding ten years.

But, while it is creditable to the police that they should consistently follow up and prevent as nearly as possible the gambling evil among the lesser fry of offenders, it is most necessary that they pay their greatest attention to the larger percentage games. These games are being conducted daily. By raiding the little fry and leaving the others alone, so far as active interference is concerned, leads to the suspicion that those directing the raiding are doing so with a view to forcing the petty gamblers into patronizing the larger percentage games.

It is from the larger games that graft is obtained, and this fact adds still more to the suspicion that the raiding of smaller games is for the benefit of the larger ones.

The Advertiser can furnish the police with a list of places where it is believed that percentage gambling games are being carried on. Some of these places have not been visited officially by the police for some months.

A SENSELESS MAJORITY.

The actions of the majority of the board of supervisors are past understanding. After calling for bids for the construction of a section of the belt road, something which Honolulu wants and Oahu in general is very desirous of having, the majority refuses to let the contract. The bids were in order, the money is available, the road is needed, yet, with some half-formed idea of politics evidently groping its way in their intellects, the majority refuses to accept the lowest or any bid, and even questions the advisability of constructing the road at this time.

The promotion committee has urged upon the board the benefits to come on the completion of a belt road; the automobile club has petitioned for it; the central improvement committee has sent delegations to this and previous boards in the matter, and the business community recognizes the need of the road. Yet, in the face of all this, Kane, Cox and Ahia step in and block it.

They bring forward no reason and advance no argument, except the supposition that there is no money, something promptly knocked in the head by the chairman of their finance committee.

Can you duplicate this in any municipality in the United States outside of Hawaii?

There is no justification, until a sentence is rendered, in attacking the Mori jury. An attack now might well be regarded as an attempt to influence the sentence to be rendered. In a great many places such a thing would be considered contempt of court.

ARGUMENT FOR SHIP SUBSIDY.

Last week The Advertiser published a statement compiled by Captain Dollar, of San Francisco, for the San Francisco Commercial News, showing the burden under which the American merchant marine labors in competition with the mercantile vessels of other flags. The statement was a plain one and one of facts, the figures quoted being taken from the books of his company.

Captain Dollar is neither a dreamer nor a theorist. He is a man whose experience and large grasp of affairs have unavoidably equipped him well for a leading part in the discussion, which means so much to the future of our trade with foreign countries in time of peace and to the dignity and the effectiveness of our Navy in time of war.

In the preparation of the article, Captain Dollar has sought to be so precise and open, as to facts presented, that no one may hope to controvert any of his statements.

It will be noted that three divisions of the merchant marine are dealt with—passenger and mail steamers, purely cargo steamers, and coastwise vessels. In the foreign mail and passenger service, a bounty or subsidy is urged, as the only possible means of overcoming the serious disadvantages under which the American steamer must labor in attempting to compete with the foreign steamer.

Captain Dollar shows that the enormously greater cost of the American steamer, built in this country, is such as to introduce a serious interest problem at the very outset. It costs, for instance, \$560,000 to build a 7000-ton steamer on the Coast, and about \$225,560 to build the same steamer abroad. Figured at six per cent, this would mean an initial advantage of something more than \$19,000 per annum for the foreign steamer over the American vessel built on the Coast.

This alone would preclude the idea of successful competition on the part of the American vessel in the foreign trade. But that is not the only unjust handicap imposed upon our merchant marine. Because of the activity and insistence of the representatives of certain well-organized labor interests, congress has added very materially to the embarrassments of the American vessel by various enactments regulating crews, equipment, etc.

Captain Dollar shows that on account of this there is a difference in cost of wages and board on an American steamer of 5000 tons and of the same item on board a British 7000-ton steamer of about \$17,000 per annum in favor of the larger foreign vessel.

Combining the two items gives a total difference of \$36,186.41 per annum in favor of a large British steamer compared with an American steamer.

Having placed these needless, crushing burdens upon our American merchant marine, and having thereby practically driven it off the seas, what is the plain course indicated by the conditions set forth clearly by Captain Dollar if it be genuinely desired to rehabilitate this indispensable factor in the growth and prowess of the United States?

Clearly this: either to repeal all legislation that has contributed to the suppression of the merchant marine—or to compensate the American shipowner for the unwarrantable burdens that have been placed upon his property thus making it impossible for him to profitably pursue his business.

There is not much prospect of any change in legislation affecting crew and equipment.

Therefore the only thing that can be done in justice to aid in restoring the American merchant marine is to treat it with at least as much consideration as has been shown for other American industries that have been made what they are by the tariff and other fostering legislation.

There are two courses open to congress if it seeks to restore our merchant marine.

A bounty for mail and passenger steamers engaged in the foreign carrying trade and the right to buy vessels wherever they may be had upon the best terms.

The principle of calling on the whole people to aid in building up our industries, has become so well defined and generally accepted a feature of our commercial development, that its application should be made as impartially and as effectively as possible.

It should be remembered that the permanent conquest of foreign trade by our manufacturers, who are carefully aided and protected, may only be brought about by the cooperation of the American merchant marine, which we have done everything possible to discourage.

Not alone that: the wonderful round-the-world cruise of our Navy demonstrated that we were dependent upon foreign coiliers to provide it with fuel.

What would we do in time of war?

Shall we not profit by the timely lesson?

How can we provide against such a condition?

Plainly by restoring the American merchant marine to its rightful place upon the seas.

It is wisdom, it is common sense, it is justice, it is the highest patriotism to do it.

A REBELLION OF THE RICH.

Lloyd George's budget, by which name is known the bill introduced into the British house of commons some months ago to increase the revenues of the British treasury, and which, according to yesterday's cable advices, has passed into the unfriendly hands of the house of lords, is called by Lord Rosebery "Not a budget, but a revolution." It has been a subject of bitter controversy for months, the whole British people having taken part, a controversy carried on at a heat never seen in this country over a tariff revision, to which, as a matter of fact, it corresponds. The British government is much more susceptible to public opinion than whatever happens to be the ruling power in Washington, the former being where it can be put out of office at any time and the latter holding the reins for a certain fixed period, irrespective of any changes in public opinion after election.

The British budget is attacked principally by the British landowners, represented by the members of the upper house. Outside of the increased taxation on tobacco and whisky, the poor man's luxuries, the budget scarcely affects the poor man or the man of moderate means. It is mainly those with incomes over \$10,000 a year and upward who are made to feel the weight of the increased taxes, mainly in the form of a higher income tax, increased death duties and stamp duties and new taxes on automobiles, gasoline, and—most important of all—land. Thus the increased burdens appear to be placed on the backs of those best able to bear them. The necessities of life go untaxed and the luxuries are levied upon, while every cent raised goes into the state treasury. The chancellor of the exchequer, in his estimates, states that the tax on foodstuff will give a return of \$13,000,000, while that on beer, spirits and tobacco will realize \$56,000,000.

In some quarters, of course, this has raised objections, some workmen parading in protest with mottoes saying, "Less Beer, Less Baccy, Less Employment," but it is the question of increasing the taxation on land that brings the bill into danger in the hands of the lords. What Lloyd George has proposed and the house of commons agreed to is the levying of a duty of twenty per cent on the increment value of all lands except agricultural lands and holdings under \$2500 in value, the valuation to be made by the government. It is estimated that to do this work will take at least three years and cost \$10,000,000. Landowners are guaranteed a right of appeal to the high court. A duty of ten per cent on the value of the benefit accruing to a lessor on the termination of a lease is another of the innovations resented, while an increase of one-half penny in the pound—that is, the fifth of one per cent—on the site value of undeveloped land, is also bitterly attacked by the owners of large estates given over to shooting moors, preserves and the like.

All this puts the burden upon those who are benefiting by the advance of the country and relieves the tax burden on the laboring classes, but these classes are not represented in the house of lords, which is the house of landlords.

It is threatened that the bill will be defeated, while on top of this threat comes the old one of the abolition of the house of lords if that body attempts to thwart the will of the people as represented in the elected house. Speaking on the budget, Winston Churchill said, referring to the possibility of the lords rejecting the bill: "If they do, we will smash their veto to pieces."

If the lords reject the bill, the government will "appeal to the country." That is, a general election will be called and the matter left to the voters. All parties are preparing for such an election, which will be one of the hardest fought in many years, because on the results will rest the fate of the upper house. The next few weeks will determine whether the landed aristocracy of Great Britain is to attempt to withstand the people. If they reject the bill, it will be a rebellion of the rich and a final trial of strength in Great Britain between the classes. In such a trial there can be but one end. The power of the people against the nobles will be reasserted and Great Britain will be more of a democracy than ever.

Back of the resolution adopted by the bar association yesterday endorsing Judge Dole for reappointment is the unanimous endorsement of the community. No man stands higher in the regard of the people of Honolulu and the Territory as a whole than the incumbent of the first federal judgeship. That no dissenting voice was raised against his endorsement by the bar association was only remarkable from the fact that probably for no other one man could such a thing be possible.

PROFESSIONAL JURYMEN.

Many people are in a state of wonder over the system that controls the choice of jurymen in the circuit courts of the first circuit. There are jurymen drawn on panel after panel, the same familiar names appear in every trial, the same tired men sit in every jury box. There is something essentially rotten in a system that will permit of this, or something rotten in the way the system is applied. In a trial yesterday appeared eight of the twelve jurymen who tried Mori, the trial ending the day before. On the jury were men who have been in every one of the strike trials. How does this happen? How does it happen that our juries are made up in the circuit courts principally of men who have no regular employment? The federal court can get representative men on its list and can find enough jurymen to go around, without running in repeaters. Why can not the territorial courts?

Published commendations of an assassin, if made on the mainland by a foreigner, would result in the author of the commendations being summarily deported or arrested as a dangerous person. The fact that the ones now in Honolulu lauding an unknown murderer are Koreans should not absolve them from the same fate here. Some of the Japanese went the limit of audacity in applauding a recent attempt at assassination; now the Koreans from a safe distance applaud a cowardly murder of an old man. It will be remembered how gratified these same Honolulu Koreans declared themselves when Stevens was murdered in San Francisco and the threats they made afterwards to punish Bishop Harris in the same murderous way for statements made by him in Honolulu.

The Star says that Mayor Fern is incompetent and that incompetency is worse than graft. While we can not quite agree with the conclusion, we thoroughly agree with the premise. Mayor Fern is incompetent and his vetoing of the Milk Ordinance is proof of it. We desire to heartily agree with the Star also in its remark that "intelligent and respectable citizens should take more interest than they do in municipal legislation." If the intelligent and respectable persons of the city would attend the meetings of the board of supervisors in relays it would undoubtedly result in some very radical changes.

Speaking of hookworms reminds us of the departed Wallach. One of his specialties, next to the female rock specific, was his hookworm remedy. Perhaps he is the one who has gained the ear of John D. Rockefeller.

CANDLER SINGS OUR PRAISES IN THE SOUTH

CORINTH, Mississippi, October 9.—

Hon. E. S. Candler Jr., member of congress from the first district of Mississippi, arrived here last Thursday morning from his trip to the Hawaiian Islands, which he visited as a member of a congressional party who went to the islands by invitation as the guests of the Territory of Hawaii.

Upon his arrival here the Alcorn County Fair was in full blast, and by invitation he addressed a great audience at the fair grounds in the afternoon, receiving a marvelous ovation at the hands of his people. He was full of enthusiasm for the islands and their great resources and their hospitable and generous people. A correspondent called upon him and requested him to state some of his impressions acquired during his visit to the islands and the purposes and objects generally which the party had in view in making their trip. He cheerfully consented, and in talking with the correspondent, in substance, said:

Islands Are Paradise.

The islands are familiarly called "The Paradise of the Pacific," and no one can visit them and see their beautiful scenery, enjoy their delightful climate, or the hospitality of their generous people without agreeing with this appellation and admitting that it is deserved; for, indeed, the scenery is sublime, the climate most delightful and the people around in their hospitality. While all of this is true, and prosperity seems to be pretty general among the people, still there are great problems which must be wisely solved if the islands are to be developed and Americanized. One of the great questions to be solved is brought about by reason of the preponderance of the Japanese and Chinese in the islands. There will never be any trouble as to the Hawaiians or Portuguese. The Portuguese readily absorb American ideas and make good citizens—in fact, it was the general impression among the Americans on the islands that the Portuguese were the best immigrants they had been able to obtain. The Hawaiians are proud of the fact that they are American citizens and are absolutely loyal to the flag and devoted to our great republic. The serious question is as to the disposition of the Japanese situation, for the reason that the Japanese never become citizens of any country, but are always loyal to Japan. They make their money and send it back to their country, and by and by, as a rule, return themselves.

The great sugar plantations almost universally employ Japanese labor, and the planters say they do not see how they can do without them, as they have no other labor present or prospective to take their places. The Territory has agents now in other countries trying to induce desirable immigration. If they succeed, then the problem may in this way, at least to some extent, be solved. Filipinos are being employed on one of the larger plantations, and, so far, quite successfully.

Favors Democratic Plan.

Another of the serious problems is the disposition of the public lands. So far the homestead laws of the United States have not been applied to the islands, either as they exist in the States or even in the spirit of our laws. Most of the large holdings in the islands are in fee simple or are held under long leases. Some of the leases are expiring, and as they expire the lands are restored to the public domain for such disposition as can be made of them under the law as it now stands. The usual course which is being pursued is to put them up at auction with an upset price, which is almost in every instance above what the ordinary citizen can afford to pay, and the result has been that the large landowners and the richer planters have bought them in by paying a small amount above the upset price and added them to their already too large possessions. The homesteads in the Hawaiian islands should not be as large as they are in the States. Probably a reasonable homestead there should not be more than twenty acres to each citizen, and, of course, nobody but American citizens. They are the only ones who should be permitted to enter a homestead. It is estimated that on probably all the tillable land in the islands, a man can make a living on twenty acres and become an independent citizen. Nothing would contribute more toward Americanizing the islands than to establish

homesteads and put them in the hands of American citizens, because when the citizen has an interest in the soil he usually is more patriotic and devoted to the country than thus provides for him.

There is no question but what Hawaii is the "key to the Pacific," and as such should be thoroughly fortified, and to this end no reasonable appropriation should be denied.

Honolulu Up to Date.

Honolulu, the largest city or town in the islands, is thoroughly up to date and has every modern convenience. It has electric lights, waterworks, sewerage, electric street railways, beautiful residences, large mercantile buildings, well-paved streets, telephones, wireless telegraphy and everything that any other modern city possesses. Telephones are throughout the islands, and they are connected closely by wireless telegraphy and quick communication can be had at all times.

The congressional party from the time it arrived until its departure was overwhelmed with hospitality and kindness, not only by the larger interests, but was gladly received and cheerfully entertained by the common people. The United States flag flies from every public building and from every schoolhouse throughout all of the islands, and it was no uncommon sight or occurrence to see in the cities, towns and villages and in the country a flagpole in the front yard of citizens, with the stars and stripes flying from its masthead. Not in any place in all the country will you see as many United States flags as you will see in a single day's travel in these islands.

Every member of the congressional party came back from Hawaii full of gratitude and appreciation for the unbounded hospitality, the great kindness and warm welcome which was extended to us on every hand. We received a continual ovation and were showered with flowers and cheered with music at every step, and I feel sure that I voice the sentiment of each one when I say that every member of the party will consider it his patriotic, as well as a pleasant, duty to do whatever the national government can do within its legitimate rights for the welfare of the islands and for the happiness of their people.

DAVID DOWSETT IS SUED FOR DIVORCE

Bride of Few Weeks Joins "Divorce Colony," in Nevada.

RENO, Nevada, October 16.—There has been residing in Reno since last July a prepossessing young woman of only nineteen summers, who does not deny that she is a member of the local "divorce colony." Owing to the desire of this talented girl—for she is a mere girl, and a Smith College girl at that, having graduated a year ago last June—to live quietly and avoid publicity, she has busied herself with various diversions, free from public notice, and few residents are aware of her presence. Yet she is a girl who has a history as interesting as it is unique. Miss Florence G. Batterson lived with her father, a prominent business man of Philadelphia, until she entered college. Completing her studies, the young woman went to Honolulu to accept a position as instructor in the government Normal School. She soon became infatuated with David Dowsett, a half-white and one of the heirs of the famous Dowsett estate of Hawaii, who was engaged in the real estate business and a member of the University Club, Honolulu. Dowsett was already the husband of a Hawaiian, but he quickly secured a divorce, it is said, that he might marry the young American girl.

The wedding occurred the day after Christmas last year, but the wedded bliss of the newly mated couple was destined to be short-lived. According to report, his actions became such that within three months serious trouble arose in the Dowsett household, the young bride resigned from her position in the Normal School and departed from the islands. She came to Nevada, and here she has remained to establish the required residence. A favorite daughter of the family, she is in constant communication with her father, and her half brother, E. Parker Warren, one of the wealthy property owners of Yonkers, N. Y.